THE CAUCASIAN IS THE LEADING WEEKLY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Harry Hinton Opens the Batch--With Some Riddling Reflections of Dying Democracy.

HE WOULD NOT SELL OUT.

Could'nt Borrow a Dollar to Pay For The Caucasian--But Could Get Ten Dollars Not to Read it--Clarion Calls From Tarboro and Greensboro.

The Enemy is Ours.

For the Caucasian.]

Were the gold men afraid of the people, they would still work under cover as the friends of silver.

As you say, Mr. CAUCASIAN, we have 200,000 officials bound to us, or get kicked aba ft. Don't we know they are all right? We have 300,000 hopefuls; they will swallow for the hope of an office. We have a thousand newspapers ready to teach the popular idea how to shoot. We will say to the silver wing, "we have you surrounded—you are ours." Besides we have our enemy, the silver wingers, divided; some belong to the Democratic party; some to the Republican party, and some to the Populist party, which is a mere baby. There is no doubt you out number us three to one; but the battle is not always to the strong; it is to the vigilant, the active and the brave—to the money. We've got the money. Hush money, hush!

Come to consider the situation our best policy will be to keep a strong party discipline and force all Reps and Dems to vote the gold standard. There will be no issue between us on finance. We're are not going to have it. All gold standard, openly if it need be, under cover as silver wingers, if thought best. The question remains for us to consider whether we can keep the silver wingers among the Reps and Dems fooled up to the day of election. If we can the enemy is ours. Our main efforts will be directed along that line.

There is not much danger of a disruption in either the Reps or Dems when both are watching each other with bloody vengeance. These two fierce, mortal foes must hold their forces in compact shape to prevent utter destruction. They cannot afford to change front in the face of its old-hated enemy. But to be safe in our calculations let us suppose the Dems repudiate the gold standard and go for silver 16 to 1 and bimetalic standard, with Cleveland, the administration, and the money bags against them and on our side. What then? The Republican ranks will be swelled with all the Demy goldites which insures us the victory. But suppose the silver wing of the Reps--Dems, together with the Pops combine—oh, there's the danger. Did we not know that the fierce prejudices existing between these factions will prevent this union, we would commence another scheme to circumvent the enemy at once.

No, sir, we are going to work the same old triggers. We are in for party harmony all around. That insures the victory. If Cleveland could boss a Congress and force it to repudiate its pledges, can he not, by the profits on bond sales, boss his whole party. He can and will. By keeping the Dems altogether this puts in the Reps, if they stick together. So the silver wing of the Reps are afraid to break and the silver wing of the Dems are afraid also, because this seems to shut them off from the pie counter. Could the Pops offer them a good showing for pie there would be no delay and the danger would be on us thick and heavy.

We may safely conclude that in 1896 the enemy, the silver wingers, will be ours. They are already ours and have been for many years. We are on top and mean to stay on top. We are friends to the people! We love the people! They are our pets!! They produce annually a billion dollars worth of value by sweat and toil more than they appropriate to their own use. They barely live and eke out a prosaic existence while we shine and glitter among the lordly great at home and abroad. Don't we love them? If there be a man among us with a heart so cold and a soul so dead as not to love the dear people, tell me, and I will have him hung in twenty-four hours. As well for the infant sucking at the mothers breast to hate her. As well for the tiller of the soil to hate the land he cultivates. As well for the mill owner to hate the burr which grinds his meal. A billion a year in our pockets! We control the money and control the prices and control labor. To labor we give its share and take the remainder. We sit as judge, jury an hangman in this case. We've got 'em down right in the position nature has assigned them, and as long as they behave themselves decently we will protect them.

Have we not often heard of the affection of the master for his slaves? Good reason for that. They were docile and he reaped the fruits of their labor. Shall we prove more ungrateful wretches than the cruel slave owners of ante-bellum days. God forbid.

We are happy to state to you, Mr. CAUCASIAN that we are so strongly entrenched in power that not a ripple of trouble rolls across our peaceful breasts. We have both old parties full in hand and between the two the Populist party will be crushed between the upper and lower millstone.

We would be pleased to have you on our side. Why kick against fate, while the highest emoluments of office and the most brilliant flights of fame await your coming to us. Mexico, indeed, has its minister, Mat. Ransom, but England, Germany, France and Austria may be without a minister ere long. Besides your services as our attorney will be worth $10,000 a year to us during your apprenticeship, and after that "we take care of our friends." The disturbance the silver wingers is raising in this, our moral vineyard, induces us to say this.

We are for the gold standard against the world, the flesh and the devil; and we have the monopolists and the trusts with us—also the money power of Europe and America. How strong we be! You and your silver wingers are as weak as a flea. We make one billion a year out of this game—the most gigantic and far-reaching the world ever witnessed. We have laid our plans deep and dark. First we educate the people. To get good service out of a horse or mule he must be trained. The Reps served us well, but to make assurance doubly sure we took in the Dems after first buying Grover, the New York Herald, the Times and a good backing. Now things are lovely and the goose hangs high. If you are inclined to our proposition, wink me and say *ego credo, ipse facio dum facias.*

HARRY HINTON.

"Reform is Growing."

For the Caucasian.

LEXINGTON, N. C., May 25.—Mr. Editor: The CAUCASIAN and Coin's Financial School are doing more to enlighten the masses than all the wise (?) teachings of the would be statesmen of the past thirty years.

Plain truths mystified, with double distilled mystery, is all I can make of their voluminous productions

Reform is growing under your teaching. Keep the good work a going and victory will be ours in 1896. A. M. HUNTER.

Freeman Awake! If You Will, You Can Save the Nation.

For the Caucasian.]

TARBORO, N. C., May 27.—Unless the people in this country arouse from their lethargy, and act for themselves in matters of legislation and government, they will reap the same conditions of other countries; i. e. abject financial slavery.

Like causes produce like effects, and if the teachings of history are true, our country is now in a most perilous condition.

Stop reader, and think of the enormous wealth now owned by a few people in this country.

Two per cent of our population *own* over *one-half* of the wealth.

This statement is alarming, yet too true!

When the Roman Empire had a circulation of 1,800,000,000, business prospered, industry, agriculture, science, etc., felt its life-giving touch.

The currency of that nation was gradually contracted until there was only $200,000,000 in circulation.

The money had gone into the hands of the few and the result was, that Rome, once the proud mistress of all the world, became a land of pover y, degradation and distress.

When Egypt, Greece and Babylon declined, it was in the same proportion as their money became concentrated in the hands of the few

When Babylon fell 2 per cent of her population owned her wealth.

If "history repeats itself" freemen of America, awake! You can save this nation, if you will do your duty by voting to change the conditions that now exist.

Our nation is on the brink of destruction. Patriots, will you save it? JAMES B. LLOYD.

A Clarion Call From Greensboro.

For The Caucasian.]

GREENSBORO, N. C.. May 27 --There is nothing more to be desired, at this time of our nation's existence, than for all Americans to be Americans in the great fight which is on, and nothing can be so detestable as for any to be Tories.

The line is now drawn and none may escape showing on which side he will do battle. Each man now in this broad expanse of land known as the United States of America—yes *America* must either enlist on the side of his own country, or be found in the camp of his country's worst enemies, o wit—Great Britian. What she failed to do in 1776 by force of arms, she is now trying again to accomplish, not with the roar of musketry, nor the thunder of artillery, the clash and rattle of sabries and the shout of men, but by a stroke of the pen in the hands of one of his own country, who stands under the banner of one of the two old parties, and whose devilish scheme is being now helped by another, who stands at the head of his, the other of the two, whose acts make him a far, far greater enemy to his country than was Benedict Arnold.

Plain langugage? Yes the time has come for plain *action with no uncertain meaning of either.*

Great is the danger which confronts us, my fellow Americans. Great is the necessity for intelligent action, and for action without delay. Let no one soothe himself to sleep under the belief that "all is well." Let no one be deceived by the deceptive words — "sound money," "honest dollar, "sound currency," "sound finance," for they have but one interpretation; Gold standard-basis---perpetual--bonded--indebtedness, which itself again being interpreted means perpetual bondage to the money shylocks of Great Britain and her allies on both sides of the Atlantic.

All who are Americans and are in favor of a new Declaration of Independence, all who love their country, America, better than they do Great Britain, and the British gold standard rally together under one banner and let it have inscribed upon its folds American Bimetallism.

Let no friend of America's interests and safety falter or halt, but let each and every one *now* gird up his loins and buckle on his armor and do battle valiantly for his country. W. O. STRATFORD.

"Democratic Prosperity."

For the Caucasian.]

Dear Sir: I send in subscriptions to-day. I have no trouble in finding subscribers, but the great trouble is that the Democratic prosperity finds so many of our people without money. J. P. S.

Has Done Lasting Good.

For the Caucasian.]

OREGON, N. C., May 25.—I think "Coin's Financial School" the best informer that I have ever seen. It is to the point and will do much to educate the people. I wish to aid in any way that I can to bring about reform. We are "solid" up here, but I will take a few days

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Butler Calls Upon the Populist State Executive Committee to Act.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

A Letter to Hon. W. H. Kitchin in Which Senator Butler Reviews the Action of Congress and the Court in the Matter---He Says that the Court Stabbed the Constitution---It Certainly is Not Constitutional to Tax the Poor and to Exempt the Rich.

We are permitted to publish the following letter to Hon. W. H. Kitchin Senator Butler, who is chairman of the People's Party Executive committee, has, we suppose, written the same letter to every other member of the committee. The letter is a strong and stirring document. We publish it in full:

ELLIOTT, N. C., May 22, 1895.

Hon. W. H. Kitchin, Member P. P. State Ex. Com., Scotland Neck, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: You have, I suppose, read the decision of the United States Supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. If Thomas Jefferson were living he would say that the news of that decision fell upon his ears like the sound of a fire bell at night.

It was unjust and oppressive taxation that caused our forefathers to rebel against the galling yoke of English tyranny. It was to protect the weak and to guarantee to the people of the world that there should be one government where liberty and equal justice should be enthroned that nerved our ancestors to a long, seven years' bloody struggle, and with their blood they purchased as a priceless heritage for succeeding generations of America the constitution of the United States.

On last Monday, May 20th, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, that constitution—our constitution—was given a fatal stab, and that, too, not by a foreign foe, but by our own Supreme court.

But we must remember that while George Washington was leading the intrepid sons of liberty to victory in 1776, that there were in this country a class of persons, known as Tories, who did not lend a helping hand in that struggle for liberty, but who gave aid and comfort to the British foe. These same Tories hated the constitution that was framed by Jefferson and his compatriots, and would have a century ago given it a fatal stab, but fortunately at that time they did not control the Supreme court. If the constitution means what the Supreme court says it meant in its last decision, then Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were either incapable of expressing their patriotic views or else they were at heart cruel tryants and purposely framed the constitution to be an engine of injustice and oppression. It seems to me that the time has come for the People's party, in an official manner, to take a bold and patriotic stand to overthrow these Tories, to re-establish the constitution of our fathers and to execute it in the interest of justice and humanity. In short, I think, the State Executive committee of the People's Party should at once declare for a constitutional amendment in favor of a graduated income tax, in order to overthrow the decision of the court which exempts the wealth of the country from paying taxes and lays an immense tax on the struggling poor.

I shall introduce a bill in the Senate next fall to provide for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the various State legislatures for ratification.

This is the first time in the history of this nation or any other that any court has ever dared to overthrow and nullify a deliberate act of the legislative department of the government, unless such act was *clearly* unconstitutional *beyond all reasonable doubt.* In this case the very ablest constitutional lawyers in the country have delared time and again that the income tax was clearly constitutional.

In last week's issue of the CAUCASIAN there was published an opinion, two columns long, from Senator Morgan, who is recognized by everybody to be one of the ablest expounders of the constitution, in which he clearly shows that the direct tax clause of the constitution was put in the constitution on aceonnt of slave property and is therefore obsolete. If ability had been recognized, to say nothing of the different sections of the country, he would today be on the Supreme court bench in the place of some one of the Justices who came from New England, who were never heard of until suddenly brought from obscurity and appointed by a goldbug President to wear the ermine of the highest judicial tribunal in the world.

Not only this but the court itself was not clear as to the unconstitutionality of the law. Only five members, a majority of one, voted against the law, and that *one* (Justice Shiras) was converted or at least changed his opinion inside of three weeks. Besides, the four members of the court, who did dissent, did not do so silently or quietly, but did so with the strongest protests that have ever been filed in any court in America

Under such conditions, the five members of the court, even if they had been perfectly clear and conscientious in their views, should never have dared to nullify a solemn act passed by Congress. Even if every member of the court had agreed that the law was unconstitutional, they should have hesitated before taking such a terrible step.

A number of the large goldbug papers, in expressing their joy and glee over the action of the court, went far enough to say that this decision would put an end to the wild and dangerous clamor which the Populists are making for a *graduated* income tax. This confirms me in the belief, that I have had all along, that the Democratic party passed this cowardly make-shift of an income tax law because they were alarmed at the popularlity and justness of the demand for a *graduated* income tax, and were equally alarmed at the rapid growth of the People's Party. I have also believed that the Democrats passed this measure with the full belief, if not the understanding, that the Supreme court would reverse its decisions of a century and declare the law unconstitutional.

In the law passed by Congress the tax on incomes was not graduated so as to make the immensely rich pay their fair share of the burdens of government, but besides, actually exempted the large insurance companies and some other rich corporations from paying any tax at all. In short, the law was a disgraceful sham, but it was better than no law. But it seems that our court will not allow any of the rich to be taxed, even in a small degree.

If a just and equitable graduated income tax law were enacted, it would raise more than half of the money necessary to run this government, and thereby enable Congress to reduce at least one-half, the taxes which the laborers and wealth-producers are now forced to pay.

The only way that the rich can be made to pay their fair share of the taxes is through a graduated income tax. The People's Party is the only party that favors a graduated income tax, therefore, if the great masses of the people ever get these taxes reduced, they must put the People's Party in power. And our party must appeal from the court to a higher tribunal—appeal to the people to rally around its banner and overthrow this monstrous decision of the Supreme court by passing a constitutional amendment in favor of a graduated income tax.

I think that our committee should come to the rescue of the people by making such a declaration at once, which declaration I am sure will be heartily endorsed by the next national convention of the People's Party.

If you concur with me in these views kindly write and notify me at once.

Yours very truly,
MARION BUTLER,
Ch'm. P. P. State Ex. Com.

OPINIONS ON THE DECISIONS.

They Glory at the Downfall of a Populist Measure.

Bad Populist Doctrine.

We regard this decision as one of the most important ever rendered by the court, for it deals a fatal blow to an insidious form of communism. Had the income tax been allowed, had the court as a whole or by a majority succumbed to Populistic doctrines, there could have been no safety. The same Alliance influence that forced this un-American tax through Congress would have plotted other schemes of plunder and have relied confidently upon the Supreme court for vindication. But the schemes have failed. The 20th of May was a great day for the Republic and its institutions.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It Was not a Democratic Measure.

Although the income tax provisions of the tariff law of 1894 were enacted by a Democratic Congress, they were not Democratic in theory or policy, and we have shown that the method of constitutional interpretation that has guided the Supreme court in destroying them is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party. The rendering of this opinion as an event of the utmost importance to that party.—New York Times.

A Populist Attempt.

This decision will put an end to the Populistic attempt to tax one portion of the country for the benefit of the rest. The annulment of the tax will, we believe, create no serious disappointment except among the Populists, a few politicians in the South and West, and a handful of political economists. There has not been any articulate demand for the income tax from any other quarter.—Philadelphia Press.

The World Sustains The Law.

The overthrow of the income tax is the triumph of selfishness over patriotism. It is another victory of greed over need. Great and rich corporations, by hiring the ablest lawyers in the land and fighting against a petty tax upon superfluity as other men have fought for their liberties and their lives, have secured the exemption of wealth from paying its just share toward the support of the government that protects it.—New York World.

Will Make it Sure.

The status of the Supreme court decision on the income tax is peculiar. It is claimed that Justice Field will not retire unless assured that his successor is opposed to that measure, as he does not believe such a law should be in force on our statutes. The law was declared invalid by a vote of five to four and, with a court so evenly divided, it willbe a question in the minds of many whether Justice Field is right or wrong.

If the income tax could be levied, as originally intended, on all who prosper, there could be no doubt as to its desirability. Those who profit by circumstances, or obtain riches through their own efforts, should be made to bear a proportionate share of the burden of taxation, but no law should remain in force that collects from one class of incomes to the exclusion of another. Perhaps this is the reason why Justice Field desires no change in the income tax decision.—Washington Times.

A number of very able lawyers agree with the Register that the income tax decision of the Supreme court knocks out the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation.—Danville Register.

The Supreme court of the United States decided years ago that the 10 per cent tax was not unconstitutional. Besides, nobody seems to be ready to put the question to a test.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE CAUCASIAN WILL SEEK TO EXPOSE ROTTENNESS AND HYPOCRISY EVERYWHERE. IF YOU WOULD KNOW OF IT, SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

Some Interesting Data Concerning Independent Money Laws--Adopted by North Carolina--Lessons Therefrom.

For the Caucasian.]

DURHAM, N. C., May 28.—It is not generally known that North Carolina, in addition to being the first State of the American Union to promulgate a Declaration of Independence, on May 20th, 1775, was also the pioneer State after the revolutionary war, to blaze the way for the United States to adopt the Jeffersonian coinage act of 1792. Yet the history of the times recorded in our North Carolina laws furnishes indisputable evidence that such was the fact.

I have now before me a bound copy of the laws of North Carolina from A. D. 1715 to A. D. 1796 (a rare book now), and on pages 443 to 446, inclusive, I find that in the year 1783, just at the end of the seven years' war for independence, the General Assembly of North Carolina, in adopting a scale law for constitutional money and continental contracts made during the Revolutionary war, and in reducing the same to a "specie basis," adopted the "Spanish milled silver dollar," "weighing seventeen penny-weight and six grains, to be of the value of eight shillings specie," and by the said Spanish milled silver dollar, as is shown by the tables of foreign gold coins and foreign silver coins, "regulated" the value of all coins, both gold and silver, taking the "Spanish milled dollar" as the "*unit of value.*" These coin tables set forth specifically in that old act of 1783, fixed by law the value of all gold as well as silver coins then in circulation, according to the Spanish milled silver dollar. I quote from the act of 1783 verbatim:

A TABLE OF COINS.

GOLD COINS.

	Dw't	Grs.	L.	N.	Cur.
A Guinea	5	6	1	17	4
Half Guinea	2	15	-	18	8
A French Guinea	5	5	1	16	0
Moidore	6	18	2	8	0
Four Pistole piece	17	0	6	0	0
A Pistole	4	4	1	10	0
Double Johannes	18	0	6	8	0
Single "	9	0	3	4	0
Half "	4	12	1	12	0
Quarter "	2	16	0	16	0

SILVER COINS.

	Dw't	Grs.	L.	N.	Cur.
French Crown	—	—	0	9	0
English Crown	—	—	0	9	0
Half Crown	—	—	0	4	6
Quarter Crown	—	—	0	2	3
A DOLLAR	17	6	0	8	0
Half Dollar	—	—	0	4	0
Quarter Dollar	—	—	0	2	0
A Pistareen	—	—	0	1	8
English Shilling	—	—	0	1	8

Reader, remember that it was in 1783, before the United States government was formed, and six years before the State of North Carolina adopted the constitution of the United States, and before a single mint was opened in America to coin money, and when all coins, gold and silver, then in use and circulation in America was "foreign coin;" that North Carolina, single handed and alone, passed the act above mentioned to "regulate" the values of foreign coins, and fixed upon the "Spanish milled silver dollar" as the unit of coin values.

But now, in the year A. D. 1895, with forty-four States in the American Union, and with over ($65,000,000,000) sixty-five thousand millions of taxable property and with (70,000,000) seventy millions population, the so-called American statesmen of our times tell us we are not strong enough of ourselves to make and regulate a fixed ratio as between even our own American silver and gold coins, to say nothing of regulating the values of foreign coin.

That in order to exercise the constitutional power (*exclusive* power), delegated to Congress in article 1, section 8, of the constitution of the United States, towit:

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," we must first consult the wishes of foreign governments and Wall street speculators who would, if they could, coin the heart's blood of the nation into "gold." Let every patriot who loves American liberty and wants to perpetuate the republic, ask himself, in all seriousness, the question: "Whither are we drifting?" Shall we surrender our independence as a free people, or shall we restore the ancient landmarks of government erected by our patriotic ancestors, whose foundations were built upon the concentrated wisdom of all antecedent human experience.

WM. A. GUTHRIE.

FIGHT WITH AN ALLIGATOR.

It Was a Combat for Life, But This Florida Doctor Won After a Long Struggle.

INVERNESS, Ela., May 28.—Dr. J. P. Miller had an encounter with a twelve-foot alligator last night, in which he lost a horse and narrowly escaped losing his life. The doctor was returning in his buggy after visiting a patient, when the horse shied and gave a snort of pain.

In the moonlight the doctor saw that the animal's nose had been seized by a big alligator. The 'gator soon released the horse's nose, lashed out with its tail and brought the horse to the ground with both of his forelegs broken.

Next the 'gator fastened its jaws on the horse's throat and almost severed the head. Dr. Miller drew a revolver and began firing at the creature. The bullets seemingly had no effect, for the monster rushed at the buggy.

The 'gator seized the front wheel and tore it from the axle, and nearly threw Dr. Miller to the ground. Then the saurian rushed at the doctor again. He fired the last bullet from his revolver, and the missile struck the 'gator in one of his eyes, destroying its sight, and thus saving Dr. Miller's life.

WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OF 16 TO 1.—PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON SECOND PAGE.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S OPINION

On The Income Tax--The Constitution Should be Amended--Rank Class Adjudication.

A HAZARDOUS PRECEDENT.

The Decision of The Courts to be Deeply Deplored---A Disaster to The Country---Favoritism and Advantage Inconsistent With Principles of our Organization.

Justice Harlan began his dissenting opinion with an expression of his views upon the proposition that a tax upon incomes derived from rents is a direct tax, and then proceeded:

"But the court, adhering to what was heretofore adjudged, in three cases, in respect to the taxation of income arising from real estate, now further adjudges that a tax upon the 'personal property' of the country, or upon the 'yield' or income of such personal property, or upon 'capital in personalty held for the purpose of income or ordinary yielding income,' or upon 'invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds,' is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, which cannot be imposed by Congress unless it be apportioned among the States on the basis of their population as shown by the census.

"In my judgment—to say nothing of the disregard of the former adjudications of this court, and of the practice of the government for a century—this decision may well excite the gravest apprehensions. It strikes at the very foundation of national authority, in that it denies to the general government a power which is, or may, at some time, in a great emergency such as that of war, become vital to the existence and preservation of the Union. It tends to re-establish that condition of helplessness in which Congress found itself during the period of the articles of confederation, when it was without power, by laws operating directly upon individuals, to lay and collect, through its own agents, taxes sufficient to pay the debts and defray the expenses of government and was dependent, in all such matters, upon the good will of the States, and their promptness in meeting the requisitions made upon them by Congress.

"Why do I say that the decision just rendered impairs or menaces the national authority?

"The reason is so apparent that it need only be stated. In its practical operation this decision withdraws from national taxation not only all incomes derived from real estate, but the personal property of the whole country—'invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds'—and the income that may be derived from such property. This results from the fact that, under the decision of the court, such incomes cannot be taxed, otherwise than by apportionment among the States on the basis simply of population. No such apportionment can possibly be made without doing monstrous, wicked injustice to the manifest benefit of the favored few in particular States. Any attempt upon the part of Congress to apportion taxation of incomes among the States, upon the basis of their population, would, and properly ought to, arouse such indignation among the free men of America that it would never be repeated. No one ought to doubt this statement. When, therefore, this court adjudges, as it does now adjudge, that Congress cannot impose a duty or tax upon income arising from rents of real estate, or upon 'invested personal property,' or upon income arising from 'invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds,' except by apportioning the sum to be so raised among the States according to population, it practically decides that, without an amendment of the Constitution, such incomes can never be made to contribute to the support of the national government. But this is not all. The decision now made will inevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared if the court had not overturned its former adjudications, and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, has always been administered. Thoughtful, conservative men have uniformly held that the government could not be administered safely except upon principles of right, justice, and equality—without discrimination against any part of the people because of their owning or not owning invested or tangible property.

THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE AMENDED.

"But by its present construction of the Constitution, this court, for the first time in all its history, declares that our government has been so framed that, in matters of taxation for its support and maintenance, those who have money derived from the renting of real estate, or from the leasing or using of tangible personal property, or who own invested personal property, have privileges that cannot be accorded to those who have money derived from the labor of their hands, or the exercise of their skill, or the use of their brains. Let me illustrate this. In the large cities, or financial centers of the country, there are persons who derive enormous income from the renting of houses that have been erected, not to be occupied by the owner, but for the sole purpose of being rented. Near by are other persons, trusts, combinations, and corporations, possessing vast quantities of personal property—such as the bonds and stocks of railroad, telegraph, mining, telephone, banking, coal oil, gas, and sugar refining corporations—from which millions upon millions of income are regularly derived. In the same neighborhood are others who own neither real estate nor invested personal property, nor bonds, nor stocks of any kind, and whose entire income arises from the skill and industry which are displayed by them in particular callings, trades, or professions, or from the labor of their hands, or the use of their brains. And it is now held that under the Constitution, however urgent may be the needs of the government, however sorely the administration in power may be pressed to meet the moneyed obligations of the Nation, Congress cannot tax invested personal property, nor the income arising either from real estate or from invested personal property, except by a tax apportioned among the States, on the basis of their population, while it may compel the artisan, the workman, the artist, the author, the lawyer, the physician, even the minister of the Gospel, no one of whom happens to own real estate, invested personal property, stocks, or bonds, to contribute directly, and under the rule of uniformity or equality, from their respective earnings, for the support of the government.

"The Attorney General of the United States very appropriately said that the constitutional exemption from taxation of incomes arising from the rents of real estate, otherwise than by a direct tax, apportioned among the States on the basis of numbers, was a new theory of the Constitution, the importance of which to the whole country could not be exaggerated. If any one has questioned the correctness of that view of the decision rendered on the original hearing, it ought not again to be questioned, now that this court has included in the constitutional exemption from the rule of uniformity, incomes derived from invested personal property. If Congress shall hereafter impose an income tax, in order to meet the pressing debts of the nation; and to provide for the necessary expenses of the government, it is advised, by the judgment now rendered, that it cannot touch the income from real estate nor the income from invested personal property, except by apportionment among the States on the basis of population.

"Under that system the people of a State containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants, who receive annually $20,000,000 of income from real and invested personal property would pay no more than would be exacted from the people of another State having the same number of inhabitants, but who receive an income of only $5,000,000. If this new theory of the Constitution, as I believe it to be, if this new departure from the way marked out by the fathers, is justified by the fundamental law, the American people cannot too soon amend their Constitution.

NOT AN ASSAULT BY THE POOR ON THE RICH.

"It was said in argument that the passage of the statute imposing this income tax was an assault by the poor upon the rich, and by every form of eloquent speech this court has been urged to stand in the breach for the protection of the just rights of property against the advancing hosts of socialism. With the policy of legislation of this character this court has nothing to do. That is for the legislative branch of the government. It is for Congress to determine whether the necessities of the government are to be met or the interests of the people subserved by the taxation of incomes. With that determination the courts can have no rightful concern. The safety of our institutions demand that each department of government shall keep within its legitimate sphere as defined by the supreme law of the land. We deal here only with questions of law. Undoubtedly the present law contains exemptions that ought never to have been made, but such exemptions may be disregarded without invalidating the entire law. If it were true that this legislation, in its important aspects and in its essence, discriminated against the rich because of their wealth, the court might well declare that it was repugnant in those principles of natural right and equality upon which our free institutions rest. But it is not of that character. And I may say, in answer to the appeals made to this court, to vindicate the constitutional rights of citizens who own large properties and have large incomes, that there is nothing in the nature of an income tax that justifies judicial opposition to it upon the ground that it illegally discriminates against the rich or imposes undue burdens upon that class. There is no tax which, in its essence, is more just and equitable than an income tax that allows only such exemptions as are demanded by public considerations and are consistent with the recognized principles of the equality of all persons before the law, but which, while providing for its collection in ways that do not unnecessarily irritate and annoy the taxpayers, reaches out to every person who enjoys the protection of the law and requires him, out of his earnings and under a rule of equality to contribute his reasonable share to meet the burdens of the common government of all.

[Continued on 4th page.]

AFTER A THIRD TERM.

It Has been Known for Months That Cleveland Was in the Race.

WHO OPPOSE HIM SUFFER.

To Use the Patronage of His Office to Enforce His Financial Views---None but Goldbugs to be Placed on Guard---Carlisle Not the Administration's Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution wired his paper as follows Saturday night:

That President Cleveland intends to absolutely proscribe silver Democrats no longer admits of question. Mr. Cleveland himself has delivered his declaration of war.

When he wrote his letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, a few weeks ago complaining bitterly of the office-holders who were opposing his gold policy, and threatening those who persisted in taking the field for silver with dismissal, the administration papers denied that Mr. Cleveland intended to enforce a proscriptive policy. But now Mr. Cleveland has himself personally notified a prominent Democratic United States Senator that he proposes to have an eye for an eye and and a tooth for a tooth, and that none but goldbugs will be placed on guard.

He intends to use the patronage of his office to enforce his financial views as he did to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver act. The United States Senator referred to was none other than John Mayo Palmer, of Illinois. He saw Mr. Cleveland yesterday in tne interest of some applicants for postmasterships. Although Senator Palmer is a supporter of the administration, Mr. Cleveland declined to take any action, When pressed for his reasons he explained with some evidence of temper, that he proposes to wait until the Democratic convention met at Springfield next month.

HOW HE WILL GET IT.

It is well known that that convenwill pronounce for free silver, and will not mince words in its characterization of Mr. Cleveland and his policy.

The President declared that he wanted to find out before he made another Federal appointment just who his friends in Illinois were, and in as many words told Senator Palmer that those who opposed him would suffer.

This means proscription in Illinois and the same policy will be pursued all over the country. The patronage of the administration is to be used to build up a gold organization in the Democratic party preparatory to Mr. Cleveland's great political coup d'etat next year, when the organization he is now building up is expected to run him on an independent gold monemetallic "business man's" platform.

Cleveland is today as much of a candidate for a Presidential nomination next year as Governor McKinley is. When I asked Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a few days ago whether he really thought Cleveland was shaping his course to that end he replied emphatically, "Certainly. I have known for months that he was after a third term."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S CANDIDATE.

All this talk about Carlisle being the administration's candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1896 is all bosh. It flatters Carlisle, and Cleveland does not object to that, but he has no idea of letting his Secretary of the Treasury get in the race any more than to secure the Kentucky delegation, if that is possible, which is doubtful. Wall street and Lombard street want more bonds—$500,000,000 more—and they want Cleveland re-elected, and if money can elect him he will get there again. No other man in the country would have the bullheadedness to take the maledictions of millions of people and go ahead and do what they don't want him to do. That is why the gold kings want Cleveland elected for a third term.

STILL LEAVING THE WRECK.

Democratic Duplicity and Disgrace Continues to Drive People From That Party.

Special to the Observer.]

ASHEVILLE, May 29.—Last week the Citizen telegraphed H. A. Gudger that it was reported here that he had left the Democratic party, and requested a reply giving the facts. Today the Citizen publishes the following letter:

EDITOR THE CITIZEN: Your telegram has just been delivered. I do not care to go into a discussion of political issues. In my judgment the country should have a rest on this subject until the great battle is on in 1896. I have, however, no objections to stating my views to any who cares to know them. I have never concealed them and never expect to do so. I feel and have so expressed myself in a private way:

1. That Congress utterly failed to redeem the sacred pledges made the people.
2. That they were unable to cope with the great issues demanding attention.
3. That this failure caused, and may yet cause, the issuing of bonds which I regard as a menace to free republican institutions.
4. That the great manufacturing industries of the country ought not to be paralyzed by unfriendly legislation, and that the tariff out to be sufficient to meet current expenses.
5. That there no longer exists a necessity for county government in North Carolina.
6. That the country should return to a bimetallic basis.

I hope the expression of these views is a sufficient answer to your question.

Yours truly,
H. A. GUDGER.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 28, 1895.

So you think "a Populist can be more kinds of a fool at once than any other idiot born in captivity." But did you ever stop to think how sad a condition it is to be but one kind of a fool, for instance a Democratic fool without pleasure in the past or hope for the future? There is a great deal of spice in variety, you know; and it must be very difficult for even a natural humorist to smile when riding so close to the Democratic hearse. Laugh while you can, pardner; your Democratic party has become the one kind of fool that Populists can not stand—too big a fool to know how dead it is.—Equity:

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NOTICE.

THE CAUCASIAN is strictly cash in advance. Watch your label. If you time is about to expire, renew at once and don't miss a single copy.

Don't allow your paper to stop now. Keep it up, and if you want to be of any assistance in the great fight of the people against the money powers, induce some one else to subscribe. The next six months will be full of interest and important discussions, and if you miss a copy, some important point may escape you. Let us line up and march together. We are trying to combat the powers of oppression and disaster. *It is your fight.* Are you helping any?

A BIT OF SHERMANISM.

The Republican party of Ohio held a State convention last week. They endorsed McKinley for President and Foraker for United States Senator, and nominated Asa Bushnell, a wealthy manufacturer, for Governor. John Sherman made a speech—one of his straddling, uncertain-sounding, but real goldbug speeches. He talked about getting Europe to agree to free silver before adopting it in America. He still belongs to the London bankers and English Jew syndicates. A very handsome oil painting of Jno. Sherman is one of the first things a man sees when he enters the Bank of England. Jno. Sherman was the chief instrument through which these bankers had silver demonetized in this country. That's why they paint his pictures and call him a great financier.

* * *

He said in his speech, when referring to the free coinage of silver:

"This is the monometallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to fifty cents. If applied to our national bonds it is a repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts."

What a great financial sermon there is in these words! What a great light and understanding would break over the people if they would study and think over such utterances as these! Let every man everywhere try to get all other men to discuss such matters and see their full meaning.

* * *

Jno. Sherman tries to leave the impression that the free coinage of silver means a silver standard. That is not true. It means the same system of finance that prevailed before he stealthily helped to demonetize silver. Nobody spoke of that system as a "silver standard," and yet the country was prosperous.

* * *

Now, here is one great point plainly brought out by Sherman's utterances, and this point alone ought to settle the question in the mind of any doubter. Watch and listen! He says: Free silver means a *repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts.* Now, the public debt consists mainly in bonds. When these bonds were first issued they were made payable in "coin." At that time "coin" meant both *gold and silver.* Then silver was demonetized. This act *doubled* the value of the bonds. Do you see? And ever since then it has been nearly twice as hard to pay these debts as it was before silver was killed. Now, if silver were made full money again by law, these bonds could be paid twice as easy as they can be paid now. They could be paid in the same money for which they were sold—"coin." But Sherman says this is repudiation of one-half of the debt. This is a false statement. He helped *double* the value of the bonds by making them payable in gold. Now when the people want to pay them in the same kind of money for which they were sold—gold and silver—Sherman howls about repudiation. If the *remonetization* of silver will make them twice as easy to pay, did not the *demonetization* of silver make them twice as hard to pay? Do you see this? Don't you see what a great fraud and robbery these goldbugs have practiced on the people?

* * *

Do you owe anything? Did you make a debt some years ago, when you got ten cents a pound for cotton, thinking at the time that you would get ten cents a pound for cotton when you went to pay that debt? And when cotton fell to five cents a pound, did you not find that debt twice as hard to pay as you thought it would be. It took twice as much cotton, didn't it? And doesn't it take twice as much work and twice as many licks of labor to make two bales of cotton as it takes to make one? Study the question. Try to get your bearings and then see where you are at, and where you will get to if you don't help to change things.

* * *

The Ohio Republican convention adopted the silver (?) plank of the last national Republican convention. It is a miserable, cowardly straddle. It means nothing in the way of reform.

The courts are the most reliable stronghold for the shylcoks and the monopolists.

SOME GOOD COMES OF AN ILL WIND.

As soon as the shylocks and the monopolists decided to try to control the courts of this country in their own interests, they commenced at once through their organs to try to inspire the people with awe—to throw a kind of mystic sentiment and halo around the judicial ermine.

It is just and proper that the people should have great respect for their courts, but we must remember that those who wear the judicial ermine as judges are simply human beings who inherit the same weaknesses and frailties that the most of poor, weak humanity is heir to.

* * *

It is commendable in a newspaper to strive to inspire the people with confidence in our judiciary, if it is done from a proper and pure motive. We regret that there should ever be any cause to shake the confidence of the people in our courts of last resort. It behooves the courts, however, to conduct themselves in such a manner as to maintain and sustain the confidence of the people.

* * *

But our object now is to call attention to the vicious attacks which some of these monopoly organs are making on the members of the Supreme court of the United States who voted to sustain the income tax. They are not satisfied at getting a majority of the court on their side, but they are calling Justice Harlan and the other dissenting justices "anarchists." Some of the shylock organs have gone so far as to cartoon them as the "red specter of revolution." And thus these organs are now themselves tearing away the halo which they themselves had hung around the court for their own selfish purposes. They intended to make the court the stronghold of monopoly. The people will now begin to see that these shylock organs will not stop at calling a Populist an anarchist, but they are ready to brand with that epithet any one who dares to stand for the people and the constitution. It is well that they have gone to such extremes. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

NOW WHAT WILL THEY DO?

A great many old straddling mossbacks have been saying they were in favor of free silver, but did not think this country ought to have it unless England would agree to have it. Well, England won't have it. Sir William Harcourt, who is the English Minister of Finance, recently addressed a meeting of bankers and financiers in London and said:

"The continuity of the national policy is more important in this than perhaps any other question. You may rely upon it that her majesty's government will not depart from the course pursued by all the governments that have preceded it, and will not give countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor, in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part, will they admit any doubt as to their intention to firmly adhere to the single gold standard which you justly regard as essential to our well being as a commercial nation."

* * *

So the English people will stick to the gold standard. Will the mossbacks now come forward and say the United States can't have free silver because England won't have it? These old mossbacks have been talking "international agreement" and "monetary conferences" and such for a long time. No man of any sense was ever deceived by this twaddle. These little schemes have been worked by the manipulators for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the people; and to tell the truth the people have allowed themselves to be deceived too long.

* * *

The United States is big enough to have free silver whether any other country in the world has it or not. We have whipped out England twice because she tried to make us adopt her ideas and polices, and did it with bullets and bayonets in 1776 and in 1812. Now let the people give her another whipping in 1896 with ballots.

THE VIEWS OF A GOLD BUG DEMOCRAT AND A GOLD BUG REPUBLICAN.

Chauncey M. Depew, a leading gold bug and a prominent Railroad monopolist in a speech at a banquet given by the Detroit chamber of commerce last week is reported as saying:

"It is said that the debtor can pay his debts more easily in depreciated currency. There is an easier and quicker way and that is not to pay them at all."

It is also said that the creditor can collect twice as much as is due him by means of an appreciated currency. There is an easier and a quicker way and that is to take half of a man's money out of his pocket by force instead of by legislation.

Mr. Eckels, a leading gold bug Democrat and present comptroller of the currency spoke at the same banquet. He endorsed what Mr. Depew had said and is quoted as saying:

"There can be no political ends to be served, no party consideration to be advanced, of sufficient import to warrant any man in long debating as to the position he should take when the financial honor of his country is at stake and the prosperity of a great people threatened."

Mr. Eckels is evidently highly satisfied with the present "prosperity" (God save the mark) of the people, and wants things to stay as they are. He wants everybody to vote for a Democratic gold bug or a Republican gold bug so that there will be no change. He is opposed to more money. He says it would threaten our present great prosperity.

"Honest money" talk from dishonest people will not fool the people any longer.

HE HAS DEMOCRATIC COMPANY.

At the last term of Robeson court, Judge Norwood got so much under the influence of whiskey that he was unable to finish the work of the court, which adjourned on Thursday. This is not the first time that a Superior court judge in this State has gotten drunk, but, as far as we know, it is the first time the Democratic papers have ever made a howl about it. No one deplores the action of Judge Norwood more than the CAUCASIAN, but Democratic politicians and papers should be the last on earth to howl about it. In as much as they did not expose the conduct of some of their own judges, they should at least now have the decency to keep silent. We have now before us several northern papers. They all contain telegraphic accounts of the conduct of the "Populist judge." The New York Evening Post heads the special telegram from Lumberton, N. C., with this: "A Drunken Populist Judge," in large type. Why did the Democratic ringsters who sent the telegrams all over the country want to create the impression that he was a Populist? Is it because all these ringsters and monopoly servants look upon the Populist party with especial dread and know that its triumph means the rule of the people and good government?

Judge Norwood is a Republican, but the CAUCASIAN supported him on the non-partisan ticket in the last campaign. It is true that we had heard that Mr. Norwood was quite dissipated when a young man, but we were informed on good authority that he had been a tetotaller for fourteen years and that he was a man of the highest character and integrity. If it had known or suspected that he would have thus broken over to his old habits he would not have been elected. If Judge Norwood should not profit enough by his sad experience in this deplorable affair to say "no" when pretented friends, knowing his weakness, again urge him to take a social drink, then the CAUCASIAN will be the first to call on him to resign, and, if necessary, call upon the Governor to call an extra session of the General Assembly to impeach him, and if the legislature meets for this purpose, it would probably not adjourn till it had also impeached some high Democratic officials for the same or a worse offence.

THE WAY TO VICTORY IN 1896.

In the next campaign stump speaking will have less effect than ever before. The people are reading more than ever and making up their minds in advance. Therefore it is highly important to get the truth before the voters now if we wish to win in 1896. The way to win is to commence the campaign now and keep up the fight. The CAUCASIAN will do the work if it is read by enough people. Get up a club at once. See that all of your neighbors are taking it. Each week we are publishing valuable information that we will not have the time or space to publish again. If we win we must fight the battle with literature.

EDITOR HOKE SMITH ANSWERS SECRETARY HOKE SMITH.

Secretary Hoke Smith is now making speeches against the unlimited coinage of silver and in favor of the present gold standard and national banking system. Before he was made a member of Cleveland's cabinet, while he was plain Editor Hoke Smith, he wrote editorials time and again over his own signature against the national banking system and in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He even went further, and favored the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance. The arguments of Editor Hoke Smith are a complete answer to the arguments of Secretary Hoke Smith.

WILL WITHDRAW THE OFFER.

We have been offering "Coin's Financial School" and other publications as premiums for subscriptions for some weeks past. This has been done at quite an expense to the CAUCASIAN. We expected our proposition offering the books to be attended with expense, but we desired to introduce the publications offered. We make some fuller announcements this week concerning the books which are still offered with subscriptions, but these offers will be withdrawn on June 15th. Advantage should be taken of the offer before that date by those interested. As a matter of fact there are thousands of people who ought to take advantage of these propositions, but it will be too late after June 15th.

The Gold Defender's club of England has written a memorial to the Queen's Minister of France in which they say:

"The experience of nearly eighty years has convinced us that this system is in every respect suited to our wants, and that under it the commercial supremacy of Great Britain and the financial ascendancy of London have been established and maintained."

Why, of course! This club is composed of the Jew syndicates and bankers to whom Grover Cleveland recently sold United State bonds at 104½ that are now selling for 122½. Of course they are convinced that "this system (gold) is in every respect suited to our wants." We've known that a long time. But the great people have wants. The people make a nation—a government. Let these Jew syndicates and bankers tell what kind of a system will suit the people's wants.

Mr. Gustave H. Schwab, who is chairman of the committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is begging the Southern people to stand by gold, says:

"The committe hold that they represent not only the New York business man who can protect himselt and make money on a silver basis, as well as a gold basis, but the interests of the wage earner, the laborer, the factory hand, and the savings bank depositor, who cannot protect himself against the avarice of the silver mine owners."

Whooey! Whoopee!! Ye-oo-ee!!! Let her go Gallagher! Let the lion roar and the eagle scream! Let the grateful people fall down and kiss the dirt on which Schwab stands, for he wants to protect the people from the "avarice of silver miners." Whoa! "4th 'er July!" But if this league of liars would propose to protect the people from "the avarice of gold miners," we would give a regular, genuine, rebel whoop for them sure enough.

Jno. A. Morris, the man who founded the famous Louisana State lottery, died last week. He was worth about thirty millions of dollars. The shrewdest move he ever made was to get Generals Early and Beauregard to superintend the drawings. It is said he paid them about twenty thousand dollars each a year for this service. No concern ever succeeded so thoroughly in corrupting State officials and others whose influence it needed. When its charter expired, it offered the State of Louisiana one and a quarter million dollars to renew it; but a fierce war had been waged against it, and public sentiment, after a struggle of nearly twenty years, defeated the great gambling concern.

Just keep in mind that the Populist party is not split on any question. They have principle for their platform. The old parties are split wide open because their platforms are frauds.

We note the anxiety of some Democrats to emphasize the fact that a Populist judge has been drunk. That judge (who is a Republican) disgraced himself. We have no apologies to make for him. Will the Democrats now tell about the Democratic judges who have been drunk? Where is the one who had the delirium tremens? Where is a prominent *State cabinet* official today, and why is he there? If we were not tempered with mercy we could make some startling exposures. But it is so common to see official and moral debauchery in Democracy that mention of it is not startling. But a mere rumor that a Populist got drunk calls for big head lines in papers and natural. A little speck on a bright mirror shows very much plainer than a dirty exerescene on a platter of filth. See?

The grandest exhibition of impudence and effrontery we have ever seen is an address issued by the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the Southern people, begging them to stand for the gold standard. A man named Louis Windmuller is one of the signers. He said in a public speech some time ago, that the bankers of New York controlled the finances of this country and Congress *must* listen to them (the banks). A number of other men of like stamp signed the address. The people can go to social perdition quicker by listening to what these Wall street sharks and gamblers say than by any other route.

There's no disguising the fact that the plutocrats and monopolists can always get things their own way either through Congress or through the highest court in the land at the present time. A Justice of the Supreme court of the nation changed his opinion to protect the plutocrats in the income tax decision. Justice Field thinks of retiring from the bench, but will not do so unless he is assured that his successor will oppose the income tax. If this is justice or non-partisan administration of law through the court, then Lord deliver us from courts.

In another column will be found a letter from Chairman Butler to Hon. W. H. Kitchen on the decision of the Supreme court on the income tax law. Chairman Butler is in favor of declaring at once for an amendment to the constitution to overturn the monstrous decision of the court. The letter is a strong and telling document. We are glad to see that Senator Butler says that he will offer a bill in Congress to so amend the constitution and this makes us glad that he is in a position where he can thus serve the people.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York comes to the front to "save the South." That Chamber sends out an address to Southern people. It says it was born in 1786, and is old enough to know what it is talking about. Then it begs the Southern people to stand firm for the gold standard. This Chamber of Commerce is a part of Wall Street. The men who sign the address are bankers, members of trusts, speculators, monopolists, gamblers &c. and there is nothing else among the signers.

The decision of the Supreme court against the income tax was rendered on May 20th. It was on May 20th, 1775, that the patriotic people of North Carolina rebelled against the unjust and oppressive taxation of Great Britain, and put forth the memorable Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It is the irony of fate that on the anniversary of that same day our own Supreme court should make a fatal stab at our own constitution.

Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, again says he is for free silver, and doesn't understand why people should think otherwise. These old Democrats have talked about free coinage in this way for some time. All their platforms declare for it. They had a big majority in the last Congress. Mr. Crisp was Speaker of the House. That Congress killed silver dead. That's why "people think otherwise."

The Washington Post says:

"The money-lenders of Europe have no fear that they will be cheated by any currency juggling on the part of our government."

The money-lenders of Europe seem to know more about our government and what the Democratic and Republican parties will do than any one else. Now let the people put the Populist party in power and then the people will be in power.

The office holders are beginning to get in their work. They managed to prevent the Kansas Democratic executive committee from passing free coinage resolutions. Look out for more Democratic capers of this kind. King Grover's law is supreme among Democrats, though they may talk the other way. Look out! or they'll throw sand in your eyes. That's just what they intend to do.

Does the constitution mean that the poor must be taxed while the rich are exempted from all taxation to support the government? That is what the majority of the U. S. Supreme Conrt says it means.

The difference between a man who thinks the income tax is constitucional and the man who thinks it unconstitutional is as great as the difference between light and darkness. Yet Judge Shiras flopped completely from light to darkness inside of one short week. No Judge has ever before been known to change so radically in one short week before. When the question was first up he voted that it was constitutional. If he had not flopped the law would not have been killed.

The Wilmington Star in its issue of May 24th, says, "The financial question which has always been the leading issue is at last to the front." Two years ago the Star was trying to ridicule THE CAUCASIAN as a silver crank, and told its readers every day that the tariff was the great question. Oh, these Democratic hypocrites!

Wonder where that great tariff bugaboo is which the Democrats were howling about when the People's party were telling the people that they would not get relief till the financial system was overhauled and completely changed? How the deceitful Democrats tried to keep the money question in the background!

Elsewhere we present an article on government management of telephonic and telegraphic systems. It leaves the reader no choice in the matter of making a positive decision of mind on the question. The presentation of the matter is a scholarly and dignified. The eloquence of the facts and figures is irresistible.

The shylocks acted very foolishly when they would not let well enough alone. The next income tax law will not be a "cowardly makeshift," but it will be a genuine, graduated article without leaks or exemptions. It will come on a constitutional amendment and then the court cannot save the shylocks.

Mr. Carlisle declares that there is an ample sufficency of money for all purposes. If this statement were true it would not help the people. Why didn't he say there was plenty of water to irrigate the arid lan o f the West. This may be a fact. But where is the money? Where is the water?

Those bonds which the President sold to the London Jew syndicate at 104½, are now selling at 122½. A Democratic Congress didn't do anything to prevent it. And there are yet some purblind gumps who say that there is honesty and decency in the Democratic party.

Any Populist on earth would have been called an anarchist for using such language as some of the U. S. Supreme Court Judges indulged in on deciding the income tax question. But he would have told the living, burning truth all the same.

The only gold-bug Democrats who are grieved at the decision of the Supreme court against the income tax are the little cuckoo gold bugs who had been appointed to fat little offices to collect the tax.

Mr. Carlisle will probably be able to see what people think of a fraud—a cuckoo, and a time server, if he will keep his eyes open. The people of Nachitoches, Miss., burned him in effigy last week.

We would simply ask if the esteemed Fayetteville Observer approves of the present day Democracy. That's all; except we do not expect a direct and unqualified answer.

Wall street is not afraid of either the Democratic or Republican party. The People's party is what is giving that gang trouble. Where are you at?

It would not surprise us now if the Supreme court was next to declare that free and unlimited coinage was unconstitutional.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

"I was feeling as miserable as any one could feel, tired all the time, many times unable to go out on the street even after I had started. If I went up one flight of stairs I felt as though I should fail. I had palpitation of the heart and suffered greatly with catarrh of the head and throat. I finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt better. I used the third bottle and I then felt like a different person. I hope others in ill health will do as I did. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla and use it faithfully I am sure you will be benefited. I have also found Hood's Pills to be of great benefit and I highly recommend them." MISS JESSIE FREMONT, Saddle River, N. J.

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Read what the REV. DR. H. C. MORRISON, the leading Methodist Minister of the South, says of Coin's Financial School:

Editor Constitution—I desire to call public attention to the little book recently written by Mr. Harvey, of Chicago, with the above title. It is a book of about 160 pages, good type. It is the most complete exposure of the infamous work of the gold monopoly. It is the most lucid presentation of the entire currency question ever written. All questions connected with the subject are answered and authorities given. The fallacies by which the common people have been duped and well nigh ruined are all exposed and made so plain a child can see them. The book is a light to the poor man, whose family has been brought to hunger and he can't tell why. This book shows him who robbed him. The book is going broadcast through the land, selling by thousands, on the trains and everywhere. Mr. Harvey has done a work which will immortalize him and bless his suffering people. Let every man who can spare 25 cents buy the book. Let him read it and loan it to his neighbors until it goes around. The common people—the masses—will see the light. Then woe to the combination which has reduced innocent thousands to beggary under the cry of "sound money." Mr. Editor, keep this book before your readers. H. C. MORRISON, Atlanta, Ga., March 23, '95.

Don't let your subscription to THE CAUCASIAN expire—examine the date on your name label and renew it in time to get all copies without a gap. Include COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL, or A TALE OF TWO NATIONS, or UP TO DATE.

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THE CAUCASIAN, RALEIGH N. C.

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To convince you of which I hereby quote you a few articles.

10,000 yards of best quality Calicoes at 4cts a yard.
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50 yards finest Wash Silk, regular price 90cts to $1.00, my price 32 1-2cts a yd.
100 fine Black Clay Worsted Men's Suits, sold everywhere for $12.50, my price only $4.95. And all my other Clothing in proportion.

The best and cheapest stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children Shoes ever offered in the State, I have in stock and at prices that will astonish you by their cheapness.

It will pay you to come fifty miles to buy your Spring and Summer supply, as I guarantee to save you at least 50 per cent. on your purchases.

Faisons, N. C., May 10th, 1895.

JOSEPH EDWARDS,

THE CHAMPION OF LOW PRICES.

ARE YOU A FRIEND OF GOOD GOVERNMENT?

Let every patriot read THE CAUCASIAN and learn the facts and the truth—get your neighbors to read it—truth and right can not conquer by themselves. The friends of good government must put the truth before the voters. Get every voter to read THE CAUCASIAN and it will do the rest.

WHY (?) HE CHANGED.

The Dispatch calls attention to the fact that Justice Shiras stated no cause for changing his opinion.—Alexandria Times.

The wisest judges are those who do not give away reasons for their decisions, much less for changing their minds, so it is said.—The Norfolk Landmark.

We think that Justice Shiras showed great wisdom in not attempting to explain what had caused him to change his mind.—Richmond Dispatch.

It doesn't require much wisdom to understand why Justice Shiras changed. Somebody had to change at the behest of the Money Power so that the bondholders and landgrabbers should not be taxed. Of course it would have been unwise in any Justice to have publicly given such a reason as this for changing. Hence the dense silence as to reason.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:

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DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

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Truth is mighty and will prevail—but not by itself—truth has no legs. You must take the truth to the voter each week—or better get him to take THE CAUCASIAN and it will carry the truth to him fifty two times before the next battle begins.

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Our New Leader,

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Last year's demand for our Leader was so large that we were unable to manufacture them as fast as they were ordered. This year we have one mammoth factory that manufactures nothing but this line, and we are making this boot in such immense quantities that we are able to produce a much better boot.

We have many new improvements in this line: first, it is made of heavy genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole; second, it has a leather sock lining, which no other but a high-priced boot has; third, it has a back-stay; fourth, as much care is taken in selecting this stock, and in making, as in our higher-priced goods; fifth, we not only warrant but we guarantee every line to be just as represented. The above cut is an exact copy of the boot itself.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button; styles, Plain Opera Toe, Plain Common-Sense Toe, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

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Nine ladies out of every ten will buy our ACME CAKE BEATER if shown and explained to them. Mixes cake of any kind WITH ONE OPERATION from ordinary griddle cake to the finest fancy cake IN ONE MINUTE. So simple and practical that people wonder why it was not thought of before. With it a child can make cake equal to a grown person.

TO INTRODUCE IT QUICKLY where we have no agent WE WILL SEND FOR 50 CENTS, silver,—well wrapped—stamps or money order, ONE ACME CAKE BEATER with RECIPES AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS. If you afterwards order a dozen beaters you may deduct the 50 cents and you have your

SAMPLES FREE!

Or we will return your 50 cents if you get us an agent who will order a dozen beaters. Better still GET UP A CLUB of 12 neighbors and friends and send us $5.00 for a dozen Beaters, which sell for $12.00, making a CLEAR PROFIT OF $7.00 for a few hours or an evening's work. One lady sold 11 in one hour. Another agent 16 in two hours and a half. Another secured a club of 12 in one evening. One man sells $12.00 worth every day. Full particulars sent for stamp.

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THEY MAKE THE BEST GOODS IN THE SOUTH.

THEIR BLANKETS ARE NOT EXCELLED IN AMERICA.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 6, 1895.

WAKE COUNTY.

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On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

NOTICE!

Mr. C. D. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Gardner, of Goldsboro, N. C., will take subscriptions and give receipts for the CAUCASIAN.

Mr. Brown is our authorized agent at that place.

J. P. Sossaman, Alliance organizer for the eleventh district of N. C., is authorized to take subscriptions for THE CAUCASIAN and give receipts for subscriptions. His district is composed of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Iredell counties. Address him at Huntersville or Charlotte, N. C.

EDITORIAL.

PREACHERS AND POLITICS.

The Union League Club tonight expressed in sharp and unmistakable terms its opinion of the clergymen who take an active part in politics. For twenty-two years all clergymen, irrespective of denomination, have been given the privileges of the Union League Club house upon the same footing as if they were members.

At a meeting tonight of the club, this privilege was revoked for the reason that the club resented the "meddlesome" interference of the clergymen of Philadelphia in the last mayoralty campaign.

Not only was the order rescinded giving clergymen the privileges of the club house, but a resolution was passed that no clergyman shall be admitted except introduced by an active member and the introduction must be approved by the board of governors.

The above is a press telegram from Philadelphia. In large cities "club" denotes an aggregation of men who are prominent either on account of their wealth or political prestige and power, and frequently they are the centres of political machinery, as is here shown.

* * *

"Very respectable" men compose the membership of these clubs. Sometimes—very often—they are "leading" church members. They are the men who howl about taking "religion into politics." They are as touchy on this subject as the Democrats used to be about the "Alliance going into politics," "Keep out" they howl. "Don't come meddling here. You must not interfere with these affairs."

* * *

A preacher is a rotten failure unless he is a teacher—an instructor. If in a Christian country he fails to teach Christianity, he is a hypocrite—a fraud. But many a time in the past when preachers have raised their voices against rascality, they have been told to "keep off." If they did not *keep off*, they were *sent* off—to look for another pastorate. It is not too much to say that this has happened so often, that preachers now fail to do their duty from fear of the power of their flocks to remove them. We believe we can say this is the present rule. Of course there are exceptions. But few of the exceptions, however, are prominent.

* * *

Jesus Christ was a SOCIALIST. There are very few preachers, perhaps none, having churches whose membership is composed of wealthy men or society people, that would dare preach Christ's socialism from their pulpits. It "socialism" is too offensive a word, lets say *practical christianity*. Both are the same, but the fallacious education of the day has managed to create an apparently wide difference between them, and the consequence is that preachers cannot teach social economics without giving offence to the powers that arrange their salaries.

* * *

A "christianity" that cannot go down to the root of causes from which poverty and oppression come is a stench in the nostrils of Jesus Christ. And yet this is just what the greater part of the so-called christianity of the day does *not* do. It organizes plenty of charitable societies. It takes up numerous collections for the poor. But it makes no organized effort to eradicate the evils which call the charitable societies into existence, and which makes collections for the poor necessary. It seems to think it has done a noble deed when it temporarily relieves the poor and suffering, and it does; but it could do a nobler deed by trying to prevent poverty and suffering.

* * *

Oh, yes! We knew you would bring up the quotation—"the poor ye always have with you." Many an old fraud and hypocrite has tried to clear up his conscience by reading those words. But the same old fraud will not see the words—"go and sell *all* you have and give it to the poor." One of these items is just as important as the other, the difference being that the first is a statement and the last a *command*.

* * *

We are not preaching a sermon. But we believe we are doing right in trying to call the attention of some professing Christians, and especially those who teach Christianity, to glaring short comings. How many of them know what causes poverty and suffering? How many of them try to teach the duties of intelligent and Christian citizenship in a *practical* way. Is every case of poverty and suffering a result of laziness? Does God bring such poverty and suffering on a man? No. Not any more than He makes whiskey, or runs gambling hells, or inaugurates and conducts evil and oppressive public policies, or enacts vicious legislation. The preacher who says poverty and suffering among men in the midst of plenty is God's will, is a liar.

* * *

Preachers have and announce some beautiful theories. They can preach "spirituality" with an unction and an eloquence that are marvellous. But what is the sense of preaching such stuff as that to a man who sees hunger facing him in spite of all the exertion he can make? So much of this has been done, however, that hundreds and thousands of the most intelligent men are looking askance at so-called christian organizations, and the churches are losing ground both as a factor for good and in membership.

* * *

Religion is noble. Christianity is grand. Both are therefore counterfeited as all good things are. Sometimes a counterfeit of christianity is counterfeited. Many a man has his name on the church roll book and lets it stay there for the sake of the "respectability" it commands among some people. And the *real* Christians, if there are any, knowing what he is, let his name stay on the roll. Some of the biggest robbers in this great land are "pillars" of the church. It is all very well to say that the church should not be condemned because there are some bad men in it. It sounds common and comforting to say so. But is the church a place for bad men? What is it for?

* * *

If one half of the professing Christians in America today were *real* Christians, there would not be a home of suffering from poverty in the land. Until the preachers shall begin to take a stand looking to the annihilation of suffering from this cause, the religion which they profess to represent will not command respect from men who think about men. Love and anxiety for men is God's love and anxiety. This can and must be shown in a material as well as in a spiritual way. Men can be Christians when they are not driven to desperate conditions. When they are so driven, they cannot be other than criminals at heart and in practice. Let preachers study the causes of desperate conditions. Let them show the way out of them. If they can't carry this kind of politics into their religion, then let them get some other kind of religion; for that which cannot mingle with such politics as looks to the betterment of that part of mankind which is oppressed and driven to poverty and desperation is none of Christ's religion.

* * *

We said above that on account of certain conditions the churches are losing ground both as a factor for good and in membership. This could be shown by statistics; but we will bring up a credible witness and leave the case with the reader for the present.

Rev. Dr. Talmage said not long since:

"I simply state a fact when I say that in many places the church is surrendering, and the world is conquering. And when a few Sabbaths ago, I stood in this pulpit and said 'I fear that some of this audience will be lost for the rejection of Christ,' why, there were four or five of the daily papers that threw up their hands in surprise at it. Oh! we have magnificent church machinery in this country; we have sixty thousand American ministers; we have costly music; we have great Sunday schools, and yet I give you the appalling statistics that in the last twenty-five years, laying aside last year, the statistics of which I have not seen,—within the last twenty-five years the churches of God in this country have averaged less than two conversions a year. There has been an average of four or five deaths in the churches. How soon, at that rate, will this world be brought to God? Wegain two; we lose four. Eternal God! what will this come to?"

* * *

If preachers will begin to preach more humanity; if they will study sociology and become teachers of humane and Christian—like public economics; if they will begin to thunder denunciation against those who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; if they can become leaders or teachers in methods and politics which will change existing conditions for better, they may command the respect of the discerning world. But the great majority of them now are regarded as little more than the paid conservators of a formal respectability. They apparently fear to inveigh against corrupt practices and conditions, because of the powers which can withhold certain privileges from them or turn them out of good livings.

* * *

Many a country pastor could read the above and wonder that it could be written; but there are preciously few town or city pastors who will not see the living, vivid truth in every line.

HOW IS IT THIS TIME?

We recently stated that our "easy steamed" contemporary, the News and Observer, had bothered us somewhatly by professing to favor free and unlimited coinage of silver on one day, and nominating Hoke Smith—a hydrophobic goldbug—for President another day. Our bothersation came from efforts to see the "Democratic party harmony" in these two propositions.

* * *

Then along came a man named Boggs who wanted the people of Raleigh to send delegates to a "soundy money" convention at Memphis where Mr. Carlisle was going to speak. A silver convention was to be held at the same place. There was a question as to which convention delegates should be sent. The Mr. Editor of the News and Observer moved to *send delegates to both*. Umph! humph! And we were still bothered, because we wanted to know where that paper was at and we had seen nothing in it to tell us.

* * *

But our soul's longing was soon satisfied. We began to see something and thought he was with us. The Democratic executive committee met in Raleigh on May 20th and adopted resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver. Of course! They always do. Its a way they have. But we thought we had our esteemed contemporary with us for on May 22nd it said:

This is the Democratic chart. It is the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night that the people have learned to trust in. (Whoo-whopee! Prolonged applause.) We have been right all along and will win only by being consistent in devotion to bimetallism.

This settled the matter. We were happy. Our contemporary was for free silver and was for us. We felicitated ourselves. We were getting together.

* * *

But lo! 'Long come Mr. Carlisle and he made a speech—a roaring, noisy, silly goldbug speech. Our contemporary printed it all. And it said "Mr. Carlisle was the *most intellectual* man in public life to-day." If we thought this we would be for the gold standard. We would'nt say a man had more sense than anybody else and then say he was wrong on any question. But the News and Observer did this and we were dishappy It had dodged again, and we could not tell where it was at. We sought solace and "surcease from sorrow,' but instead of finding it we found the following in the editorial columns of our "easy steamed" contemporary on May 24th:

The State Democratic committee has no right to lay down a party platform, but is the committee's duty to carry into effect and promulgate the principles enunciated by the party in convention assembled. This is all the committee has done, and if any Democrat does not like the position he is at liberty to make a fight in the next State convention to have the party to change its attitude. There is not and ought not to be any attempt to deny to any men who oppose the free coinage of silver a place in the councils of the party, but the platform must voice the sentiments of the majority.

Just so! Just so!! Sounds very pretty. Tries to appear very broad-minded and fair. Nice little straddle. Fit any emergency. You see our "easy steamed" contemporary says in one breath bimetallism is the thing to win on, and the next a man opposed to it should be admitted to the councils of the party &c. What is this party any how. How is it hung together? If a free coinage man is "cloud-by-day and fire-by-night" Democrat, what is a goldbug? Maybe he is a "loud-by-day and a hire-by-night" Democrat.

* * *

This is why we are yet bothered. We cannot find out where our esteemed contemporary is at. If any friend can tell us and will do so, we shall be extremely grateful.

IT FELL STILL BORN.

The long talked of and much advertised Democratic history of the last legislature has arrived. It fell still born, or rather "died a-borning." The Democratic State committee met---they put their long faces together---the mountain was in labor and the mouse has come forth. Yes the book has arrived, but it is minus the picture of the Democratic negro magistrates. The Democratic machine desecrated the unveiling of the Confederate monument by trying to sell their Douglassass edition on that day. But the people would not buy it. Then they tried to give it away, but when the people learned that it contained nothing but a rehash of what had appeared in the News and Observer, the people threw it on the streets and would not take it home with them. One old veteran said that the News and Observer was not decent enough to go into his family circle, and that therefore the rehashed book could not go into his home. The Democratic machine is making itself ridiculous.

CONGRESSMAN CARLISLE ANSWERS SECRETARY CARLISLE.

On last Thursday Mr. Carlisle, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, made a long speech before a bankers' convention in Memphis against the unlimited coinage of silver. In 1878 Mr. Carlisle made in Congress a very able speech in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver that fully and completely answers the speech of Mr. Secretary Carlisle on last Thursday.

"It is said that no one but a banker or rich man is interested in defeating the silver standard. Gentlemen, they are the ones who would profit by a silver standard. They have money, and their gold would double in value in case silver was freely coined."—Sec'y Carlisle.

Then why in creation are the bankers and rich men fighting silver with such energy. Maybe they don't want to be any richer! Maybe they are broad-souled philanthropists, who don't want to get richer while others get poorer! Maybe—yes maybe—Mr. Carlisle thinks the people a set of unmitigated fools. There's no doubt that they have been; but they have found it out and they are changing at a rate that is alarming the bankers and rich men.

Let us all remember that while the Democrats are "resoluting" and palavering about silver, the Populists are appointing and sending delegates to devise ways and means to procure it. Which is the man you want to stand by—the one who talks and does nothing, or the man who thinks and acts. The choice is with you.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla which makes pure blood.

The Caucasian only $1.00 per Year.

DELEGATES FOR MEMPHIS.

The People's Party State Executive Committee Approve the Silver Conference.

INCOME TAX RESOLUTIONS

Declaring for a Constitutional Amendment---Which Will Enable Courts to Decide in Favor of Just and Equitable Taxation.

The State Executive committee of the People's Party met in Raleigh on Monday evening, June 3rd. They met to take some action and to do some work looking toward the settlement of the great and much agitated question of the hour—national finance. And they did something. Of course their ideas found expression in the adoption of resolutions, but they accompanied their declaration with an action which will send delegates to the National Silver conference, which will be held in Memphis, June 12th and 13th. This proceeding, together with the unequivocal declaration of the People's Party platform, stamps the party as the only political organization which honestly and sincerely means what it says in declaring for free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. There is no "coinage of the American product" business in the People's Party. There is no "limited amount per month" in it. There is no "international conference foolishness"—no twaddle of words—no straddling—no dodging—but a ringing declaration which favors the full restoration of the money laws of the constitution to the statute books of the United States.

In addition to this, the executive committee declared in favor of a graduated income tax, and recommended such action as would make the constitution too plain to be subjected to doubtful construction so far as relates to just and equitable taxation.

THE SILVER RESOLUTIONS.

The committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our North Carolina patriotic ancestors, in 1783, at the end of the Seven Years' War for American Independence, before the establishment of the United States government, and even before a single American mint was open for the coinage of money of any kind, by an act of the legislature of North Carolina adopted the "Spanish milled silver dollar" as the unit of coin value, and thereby "regulated" the values of all foreign coins, both gold and silver, and

WHEREAS, The more recent unpatriotic departure from the wise and beneficent principles of coinage law, laid down by the patriotic founders of United States government in the coinage act of Congress in 1792, has been instrumental in bringing financial ruin to the great masses of the American people, and now even threatens the destruction of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions, and

WHEREAS, A national bimetallic conference has been called to meet at Memphis, Tenn., on June 12th and 13th, in the interest of the money of the United States constitution and of re-establishing the financial policy of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson, and to checkmate the unpatriotic and dangerous gold crusade just started by President Cleveland and his Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, and

WHEREAS, The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and other paramount financial reforms are among the leading tenets of the People's Party and were plainly written in our national platform before any other party had the courage and patriotic fidelity to the people to declare unequivocally for such needed reform, and

WHEREAS, The sincere and earnest advocacy of this policy by the People's Party has commended the organization to the American public, and secured for it an expression of confidence which has never been equalled for volume in limited time by any other political organization in America, for it is here pointed out that while the Presidential poll of the nation in 1892, discovered more than one million votes for the party, the off year political poll of 1894 discovered nearly two million votes—an approximate increase of one million votes in two years; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That while we do not surrender any of the other principles of the People's Party as expressed in the Omaha platform; that we do reiterate the former declarations of the party that the financial question towers above all others, and therefore we will send delegates to the aforesaid Memphis conference to assist in advancing this principle of the People's Party, and to urge upon the conference the necessity for uniting all of the elements of the old parties who favor honest financial reform under the free and unlimited, 16 to 1 bimetallic banner of the People's Party.

2nd. That our delegates be and are hereby instructed to request the conference to declare for the People's Party, it being the only political organization that has been and is now solidly united for the money of the constitution and an American financial system.

THE INCOME TAX RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The People's Party in our national platform declared in favor of a graduated United States income tax, supposing at the time that it had been settled by precedent and former judicial decisions of the United States Supreme court; that Congress might lawfully impose such taxes under the provisions of the United States constitution; and

WHEREAS, The recent decision of the majority of the judges of the United States Supreme court has, in effect, paralyzed the powers of Congress on the subject of all just and equitable income tax; and

WHEREAS, An overwhelming majority of the American people undoubtedly favor the equalization of the burdens of taxation through the medium of a national income tax; and

WHEREAS, In view of the said Supreme court decision, an amendment to the constitution of the United States is made necessary to give effect to the will of the American people; and

WHEREAS, Congress will meet next December, and should take immediate steps to remedy the defect which a majority of the United States Supreme court judges seem to have discovered:

Resolved, That we request of our People's Party Senator and our People's Party members of the United States House of Representatives, that they introduce and procure the passage, by Congress, at its next session, of a constitutional amendment on the subject of a United States graduated income tax.

WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMILED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OF 16 TO 1.—PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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"Health Insurance."

That is almost as necessary as life insurance. It means reasonable care and occasionally a little medicine—not much. A Ripans Tabule is enough in most cases.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

To the Farmers of North Carolina.

Insure your property in The People's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of North Carolina. The People's Company does no business in the business portion of incorporated towns; accepts detached property only, and can carry your risk for you at a very low rate of premium (about one-half of what you now pay.)

We want a few reliable men for agents; only those of good moral standing and undoubted responsibility need apply. Reference required.

For full information, write or apply to.

R. D. APPLE,
Gen. Agt., Roxboro, N. C.
Mch 14—3 mos.

ARE YOU A FRIEND OF GOOD GOVERNMENT?

Let every patriot read THE CAUCASIAN and learn the facts and the truth—get your neighbors to read it—truth and right can not conquer by themselves. The friends of good government must put the truth before the voters. Get every voter to read THE CAUCASIAN and it will do the rest.

Notice!

I will pay the highest cash price for dry flint, green salted hydes and beeswax. If more convenient parties can bring them to my branch store at Faison's. JOS. EDWARDS.

How to Win The Battle.

From Printers' Ink.]

If you would spike your rival's guns, outdo him in the quality of your advertising.

FOR $1.00 THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN Will be sent one year.

To Farmers in General and Tobacco Growers Especially.

THE BEST COUNTRY TO BE FOUND IS POLK COUNTY, TEXAS.

Why? Because it possesses more natural advantages than any other country. It is a healthy, finely watered, fertile country, with mild climate. All kinds of stock can be raised with little care and no expense.

The soil produces to perfection, all kinds of fruits, vegetables and field crops. The county is out of debt, and has a splendid system of free schools, while the entire state and county tax is only 62½ cents on the $100.00 valuation.

Why for tobacco growers, especially? Because there is "big money" here for men of experience in this crop. The yield and per cent of wrappers is so great that old tobacco growers cannot be made to believe it. Lands have advanced here 100 per cent in the past twelve months, and are just now beginning to attract attention. Droughts are unknown here.

I have here for sale, large bodies of improved and unimproved lands, in from 1½ to 4 miles of a good depot.

These lands will be cut to suit purchasers, and sold to actual settlers at low prices and on long time.

Write for particulars.

I refer by permission to the Hon. Marion Butler, U. S. Senator, Raleigh, N. C., and any of the county officials of my native county (Cumberland) at Fayetteville, N. C. For particulars and further imformation address,

JAMES S. EVANS,
LEGGETT, POLK CO., TEXAS

Send 10 cents (silver or stamps) and receive by return mail a number of money-making receipts. You can make money easily, rapidly and honestly. Address,

M. B. TAYLOR,
apr4—3ms Magnolia, N. C.

Frank Boyette, D. D. S.
DENTISTRY.

Office over Bizzell Bros. & Co's. store, West Centre and Walnut street.

Offers his services to the people of Goldsboro and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Terms strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.
mch14

A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

THE TELEGRAPH IN ENGLAND.

Hon. Walter Clark Forcibly Shows the Great Benefit of Government Ownership of Monopolies.

As taxes upon the diffusion of intelligence among men and deficiencies in the postal service affect every one, I condense the following from the official report of the workings of the Government Telegraph in England made to our government by the United States consul at Southampton (Eng.), and printed in the last number of the "Consular Reports." He says:

"On January 29, 1870, all the telegraphs in the United Kingdom, were acquired by the government from the corporations which had previously operated them and thenceforward became an integral part of the postoffice. The English people owed this great measure in their interests, like so many others, to Mr. Gladstone, who bore down all opposition from the companies who were making big profits. Till then the districts paying best had ample service, though at high rates (as is till the case with us) while whole sections off the lines of railway were destitute of telegraphic facilities. The Government at once extended the telegraph to all sections and reduced the rate to one cent a word. The following is the result. In 1870, under private ownership, seven millions individual messages and twenty-two millions words of press dispatches were annually sent. Now that the telegraph is operated by the Post Office, the annual number of individual messages sent is seventy millions, (ten times as many) and over 600 millions words of press dispatches (30 times as many) are used. This, at a glance, demonstrates the overwhelming benefit to the public of the change and their appreciation of it.

The press-rates have been reduced so low that every weekly country paper can afford to print the latest telegraphic dispatches as it goes to press, and a telegraph or a telephone is at every country postoffice. In London the telegraph has largely superseded the mail for all the small and necessary details of life—to announce that you are going to dine at a certain house, or to inform your wife that you are detained on business, and not to keep dinner waiting and the like,—over 30,000 telegrams being sent daily in that city alone. The following is quoted from the consul verbatim: "The service is performed with the most perfect punctuality. It is calculated that the average time employed to-day in the transmission of a telegram between two commercial cities in England varies from 7 to 9 minutes, while in 1870 (under private ownership) two to three hours were necessary."

The rate of one cent a word includes delivery within the postal limits of any town or within one mile of the postoffice in the country.

Beyond that limit the charge is 12 cents per mile for delivery of a message. The telegraph being operated as a constituent part of the postal service, it is not possible to state how much profit the government receives from it, but the English government does not consider that it should be treated as a source of revenue. It regards it as a means of information and education for the masses, and gives facilities of all kinds for its use and its extension in all directions."

This unbiased and impartial report, officially made to our government is worthy of thought and consideration. It may be added that in every civilized country, except this, the telegraph has long since been adopted as one of the indispensable agencies of an up-to date Post Office Department. Even in half civilized Paraguay (as we deem it) they have better postal facilities than we, for the post office there transmits telegrams at one cent a word and rents out telephones at $1 per month.

At present, owing to high rates, 46 per cent of all telegrams in this country are sent by speculators (who thus get an advantage over producers) and only 8 per cent are social or ordinary business messages. In Belgium, where the government rate is less than one cent per word, the social and ordinary business messages between man and man are 63 per cent of the whole. Figures could not be more eloquent as to the vast benefit this confers upon the great mass of the people who bear the bulk of the burdens of any government, and receive so few of its benefits. With the telegraphs and telephones operated by our Post Office, at moderate rates—say 5 or even 10 cents per message—a similar change would take place here. Individual and news messages would increase 10 to 30 fold as elsewhere—and probably more—and the monopoly now held by speculators would cease.

The average telegraph rates now charged in this country average, by the reports to Congress, 31 cents per message—three times the average rates in all other countries under Post Office telegraph service--and experts say that our Government could probably afford, with the vast increase of business, a uniform rate of 5 cents, as the average cost of a message is much less than that. The telegraph plants now in use could be superseded by the government, according to experts, with a superior plant at a cost of $15,000,000, while the present corporations are strangling commerce to earn heavy dividends on a watered stock of over $150,000,000. According to English experience the transfer of the telegraph to the Post Office Department would result: (1) In a uniform rate of ten cents for ten words, between all points, or possibly less. (2.) An increase in individual messages of at least 10 for every one now sent. (3.) An increase in press dispatches of 30 words or more for every one now sent. (4.) A popularization of the telegraph for all uses, social or business. (5.) An increase in promptness of delivery, the average there being now 7 to 9 minutes as against 2 to 3 hours formerly. (6.) No section would be destitute, but at each one of our 70,000 post offices there would be a telephone or telegraph. By adopting the telephone at most postoffices, instead of the telegraph, the increase in the number of postoffice employees would be inconsiderable. The vast influence of the great telegraph monopoly can be used for political purposes by coloring news and in other more direct ways. When the telegraph service is made a part of the postoffice and placed under civil rules and subject to the direct force of public opinion, the experience in other countries has been that it exerts no more power on party politics than the army or judiciary. Originally the telegraph (in 1846) belonged to the postoffice. When it was abandoned to private corporations on account of its supposed expense, Henry Clay, Cave Johnson and other leaders of both parties had the foresight to foretell the mischief done in abandoning an essential governmental function to private monopoly

To prevent this great benefit of a modernized postal service being given to the masses, and to preserve to consolidated capital control of the most efficient avenues of intelligence with the great advantages thus given that element, in addition to the enormous tolls it can levy on the rest of the nation, there is practically only the inexorable will of one powerful and exacting corporation which has fastened itself on the body politic. It is the oldest trust in this country. It is the pioneer on which so many others have patterned. It is the most burdensome because its oppressive tolls restrict communication between men and is a tax on knowledge. It is illegal (since the Constitution requires Congress to establish the Post Office) to leave this most essential function of a modern, up-to-date postal service in the hands of private corporations. It is a source of gigantic emoluments to them, while the government restricts its postal services to antiquated and more dilatory processes. It is no wonder that such a postal service is not self-sustaining and shows an annual deficit, while the telegraph companies pay enormous dividends. In other countries where the telegraph is a part of the Post Office, that Department shows annual profits. But the monopoly fastened on us is intrenched in the sympathy of all other trusts. It has the support of the large city dailies (all owned by large capitalists) who fear the competition of dailies in small towns and of the weeklies if news should become free, and its transmission cheaper, over a government postal telegraph. It is backed by the powerful lobby it constantly maintains at Washington, paid out of the excessive telegraphic rates (still exacted in this country alone) out of a long suffering and too patient people. And not least, it is said that it distributes franks to every Senator and every member of Congress. How many accept these favors and how many are influenced by them no one knows except the corporation officials, but that *they* do know may be seen from the fact that tenders of such favors have not ceased.

WALTER CLARK.

R-I-P-A-N-S.

WHAT THEY ARE.

A gentleman of a methodical habit, who had adopted the practice of retaining a copy of every prescription issued by the family physician, became interested as the time went on, to note that the same ingredients were pretty certain to be prescribed at some point of the treatment of every case. For a poor appetite, or a sore throat, for restlessness which disturbed the baby's sleep, and for troubles which beset the aged grandparents, the favorite remedy was always turning up, although slightly modified from time to time and used often in conjunction with others. His family physician had ever been a successful practitioner: and when another was consulted, care had always been taken to obtain the services of some one eminent for skill and reputation. Still the frequent recurrence of the favorite formula was a marked circumstance. One day our friend happened to observe that the formula of a certain advertised remedy was identical with the latest prescription he had received from his own physician, and in some surprise he stated the case to him. The family doctor, after listening to what he had to say, replied: "The case is about this way: Whenever there is a disturbance of the functions of the body, no matter of what nature, it is pretty certain to be accompanied by a derangement of the digestive organs. When they are all right the patient gets well. That particular formula that you have observed me to write more and more frequently is the result of an age of careful experiment, and is pretty generally agreed upon now by all educated physicians who keep up with the times. The discovery of the past few years of a means of reducing every drug to a powder and compressing the powders into little lozenges or tablets, or tabules if you prefer, which will not break or spoil, or lose their good qualities from age, if protected from air and light, is the explanation of how it has come about that this prescription is now for sale as an advertised remedy. It is as you say, however, and is all right. It is the medicine that nine people out of ten need every time they need any, and I have no doubt that making it so easy to obtain, so carefully prepared, and withal so cheap, will tend to actually prolong the average of human life during the present generation."

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OF 16 TO 1.—PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

THE CAUCASIAN WILL MAKE IT HOT FOR ENEMIES OF REFORM ALL THIS YEAR. IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED IN REFORM WORK, SEND US YOUR NAME FOR A YEAR.

READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON SECOND PAGE.

HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

FREE TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Fee Bill and Catalogue Legal Blanks.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
PRINTERS & BINDERS,
Raleigh, N. C.

Will send postpaid, FREE OF CHARGE, a copy of the MAGISTRATE'S FEE BILL and CATALOGUE OF BLANKS TO BE USED, to any Magistrate who will send his address to them.

REMEMBER it is FREE OF CHARGE.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ATTENTION! FARMERS & MERCHANTS!

I am prepared to make contracts with parties anywhere desiring to have

Tinning Done.

Also can put up FORCE PUMPS and RAMS. These Rams force water 1-2 mile or more and will throw water to top of any building from 2 to 60 gallons per minute. From $9.00 to $250.00. Also have a full stock of Stove pipes and Elbows on hand. Job lots 15cts a joint, elbows $2.25 a dozen. If large lots wanted write me for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H WILSON,
may30 3m) RALEIGH, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST, FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

HELLER BROS, RALEIGH, N. C.
HOOD & BRITT, GOLDSBORO, N. C.
THOS. PERRITT, FAISON, N. C.
H. T. HAM, MT. OLIVE, N. C.

'SPANISH KING,'

An Imported Black Spanish Jack.

For sale, one 2½-year-old Jack, out of imported "Spanish King," fourteen hands high, standard measure; ready for service; has been proven. Price $450.

One 2-year-old Jack, bred as above, measures thirteen and one-half hands standard, with three inches to grow. Guaranteed to serve. Price $3.00.

Five Jack colts, from six to ten months old. Prices from $100 to $200.

Three Jacks are all black, with white points, and will grow to 14 and 14½ hands.

R. L. SHUFORD,
Breeder of Spanish Jacks and Jersey Cattle, Jacob's Fork, Catawba Co., N. C.
mch 7 4m

Letters from the People

[Continued From First Page.]

soon and work for your paper. It has done lasting good in educating the people. May God speed our work faster for the next three years is the prayer of a true Reformer.

W. D. WALL.

Would Not Sell Out For "Ten Thousand Dollars."

For the Caucasian.]

[We have made reference to various letters received at this office. Following is one illustrative of the character of many of them. It shows that the people are thinking—thinking of home—thinking of country, and that they are striving for the establishment of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."]

SHARPSBURG, N. C., June 3.—You will have to stop my paper; not because I don't like it nor want it, for it is a welcome visitor to my house every week. But I haven't got the dollar to pay for it. I asked a Democrat to lend me a dollar to pay for the CAUCASIAN. He told me he would not do it; but said if I never would read it again nor vote the People's party ticket, he would give me ten dollars. I told him I would not accept; that I could not sell the principles of right and justice for ten thousand dollars. I am poor, and an old ex-Confederate soldier—wounded in both arms and have a hard time, but looking for a better time through our party.

That Democrat told me that our very wisest men, who had given it a life-time study, could not see into the financial trouble; and that "we little Third party" pretend to know all about it. I told him if he was put on five pounds of meat a week and a peck of meal and five dollars a month to feed a wife and six children, that he could quickly find out something. I wish the CAUCASIAN to go to every house before 1896, even if I can't get it. But I draw a little pension every winter, then I am going to send for it again. I hope the good work of the paper may go on till every Democrat is convinced or dead politically.

S. B.

Galled by Their Ride.

For the Caucasian.]

LAWNDALE, N. C., June 3rd.—Populists, Republicans, Fusionists, lend me twenty-five cents to buy the Demmy-dude a saddle-pad, for he is riding his Balaam hobby so long bare-back that he is wearing off his hide! His equestrian evolutions are real funny. He sets out trotting due North a distance, then without previous notice of "whistle toot" he untrots the same without reversing the steam or inverting his mill engine on a turn-table!

If there were any weight attached we should say this "hoss" beats all for good working qualities—that he pulls fore-end hindmost as well as hindend foremost; but the load being nothing but "gas" we conclude that any other jackmule could do as well. But one thing he yet lacketh. To "sell all he hath and give it to the poor." Not much.

The stock market is rather low, and as "scrub jades" never bring much, his price would not benefit the poor. Money then? Never abit. Money would be too weighty to carry on his speckled-face pony." Cuss phraseology?" Now! he knows more curse interjections and pet ejaculations than an English horse racer. "What is it then?" He lacks common horse sense.

We have been informed of a good Baptist preacher's dilemma: His four horseteam, driven by his moral overseer stalled on a hillside on the public highway. Every attempt they made to mount the grade was unsuccessful—behold they move not. A profanegentleman (?) passing, hinted to them that they would never get on if they didn't "cuss them horses." But the preacher and his gooddriver would not for a while; but when the gentleman departed their constant stalling worried him so that he looked slyly at his driver saying "give them a few."

Now, Mr. Demmy-dude is in the same unhappy fix. He's stalled on a hillside—the great rising Populite mountain. He's been coaxing his team ever since last fall to make the grade, but lo! they can't make it! They have imported a capriolic equerry from the President's livery stables to work in the lead, but, behold, he does nothing but bray!

The Democratic buckboard is still up to the hubs in the roadway, with gravitating tendency down the hill. Every time the whip cracks he brays, jumping up and down at the same place.

The team puts on a pale smile which is as much as to say—"we can't come!" And that's the size of it.

"Horse sense" would see that he is following a "forlorn hope" and that "cuss words" will not avail, although he "gives them a few" ever so often. The Populite heights are still getting higher; and all who want to get to the Promised Land had better Mosey up on the Mountain top to "view the landscape o'er."

The "gassy wind" of the Demmy-dude breezelet may blow against it, and the reign of Demmy-dudeism beat upon it, but lo—it will fall not, because the Populite rising mountain is built on the rock of "equal privileges to all and special privileges to none," with a Silver Corner Stone.

Fusionists, take courage. We're coming—we are.

For what doth it profit a Demmy-dude if he rides Balaam so long that he wears the hair off his pants?

HAPPY HARRY HURT.

KILLED BY A JUDGE.

A Tragedy Occurs in a Court Room in Which Firearms Figured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28.—A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday at Fordmill, when Judge McEllaney shot and killed Charles Bradshaw, who had been found guilty and fined for some petty offense.

Bradshaw cursed the judge and threatened to shoot him. McEllaney withdrew from the court room and got a Winchester rifle. Bradshaw opened fire on the judge with a revolver, shooting four times, but with no effect. The judge returned the fire at once with the Winchester, instantly killing Bradshaw. The town is wild with excitement, but public sentiment is with the judge.

We Demand The Free And Unlimited Coinage of Silver And Gold at The Present Legal Ratio of 16 to 1—People's Party Platform.

HAVE YOU READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON THE SECOND PAGE?

DO YOU READ?

DO YOU THINK?

Would your good wife like an elegant illustrated Monthly Magazine?
If not, do you not think your son or daughter would?

If so, you can gratify them. THE CAUCASIAN has made clubbing arrangements with two of the most delightful and popular Magazines in the country. They are

Southern Magazine
—AND—
The Blue and Gray

Both are artistically illustrated and are full of the productions of the best writers and artists of the day.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE will delight your daughter. THE BLUE AND GRAY will instruct and enthuse your son. Either will be an eagerly looked for and welcomed visitor by every member of your family.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE

The general character of this Magazine is shown by the following extracts from various papers:

It should have a hundred thousand readers within the next year.—*Galveston News.*

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE is, by all odds, the handsomest, the most ambitious, and the most attractive magazine that ever bore a Southern mark, and is a worthy vehicle of the best contemporary talent.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.*

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE has made for itself a place among the best magazines of the country, and is sure to hold it. It is a favorite, not only in the South, but in all parts of the country.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

This magazine is fairly representative of the literary culture of the South, especially among the best classes.—*Boston Herald.*

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE has a field peculiarly its own, and fills it most admirably. The distinctive flavor of "Dixie" is a most entrancing feature, and one we, even from a Northern standpoint, would much regret to lose.—*Fairmount (Minn.) News.*

Its high tone and literary character, its excellent print and fine illustrations place the SOUTHERN in the front ranks of the magazines of the day.—*Annapolis (Md.) Capital.*

Every reader is charmed with it. Its tone is lofty. It educates and cultivates, and is a special favorite with ladies, as well as a bright and interesting periodical for men.

The BLUE and GRAY

Is a Magazine for men and women. It is eagerly read by boys and girls. It is fast winning its way into homes everywhere. Its contents and illustrations are first-class. There is something in every number for everybody. History, Romance, Poetry, Music, Essays on Finance, National Politics, and the Living Issues of the Day, by the best Writers. . . . AMERICAN IN EVERYTHING FROM COVER TO COVER. . . . . .

SOME CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1895,
AND SUCCEEDING ISSUES.

THE TEXTILE SCHOOLS OF AMERICA.
This paper will be of special interest to young people seeking a profitable avocation, and will be fully illustrated.

IN A WAR ARTIST'S STUDIO.
A beautifully illustrated article, describing one of the most notable collections of war art and war relics in existence. Reproductions of some of the most thrilling battle scenes will accompany this paper.

FACTS AND FALLACIES IN FINANCE.
It is doubtful whether any series of magazine articles has attracted more comment, both favorable and adverse, than the series contributed by Mr. William Penn. Jr., under the above caption. Antagonizing all forms of "commodity money," gold and silver alike, Mr. Penn has separated himself from the two great contending interests, both of which he asserts to be illogical, unphilosophical, un-American, and unpatriotic.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A CITY WITH A HISTORY. BY FLEETWOOD GRUVER.
This brief history of a noted Southern city, written by one of her most gifted literary sons, will be enjoyed by our whole circle of readers. The illustrations will comprise scenes of historic interest.

IN THE RANKS WITH LYON IN MISSOURI
The important series of articles written by a participant, under a *nom de plume*, and which has already created so much interest in army circles, will be continued for several issues.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND THE DUTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.
We announce with unusual pleasure the resumption of Mr. Bruce T. Calvert's discussion of the topic named above. This series was begun in 1893 and continued in 1894, but the publication has been unavoidably interrupted in each year.

The subscription price for each of these elegant magazines is $1.50 per year. By special arrangement, we can give the following low

CLUB RATES

The Caucasian and The Southern Magazine — One Year For $1.75

The Caucasian and Blue and Gray — One Year For $1.90

This is a reading age. Great questions are under discussion. In some cases it may seem to be a sacrifice to pay even the above small amounts for such elegant publications, but when once done, there are never any regrets at the action.

ADDRESS THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C

Justice Harlan's Opinion.

[Continued from 1st page.]

"We are told, in argument, that the burden of this income tax, if collected, will fall, and was imposed that it might fall, almost entirely upon the people of a few States and that it has been imposed by the votes of Senators and Representatives of States whose people will pay relatively a very small part of it. This suggestion, it is supposed, throws light upon the construction to be given to the Constitution and constitutes a sufficient reason why this court should strike down the provision that Congress has made for an income tax. It is a suggestion that ought never to have been made in a court of justice. But it seems to have received some consideration at the hands of the court in the opinion just delivered, for the court says that the grant of the power to lay and collect direct taxes was, in the belief by the framers of the Constitution, that it would not be exercised 'unfairly and discriminately as to particular States or otherwise by a mere majority vote, possibly of those whose constituents were intentionally not subjected to any part of the burden.' It is cause for profound regret that the highest judicial tribunal of the land has thought it appropriate to intimate that the law now before us had its origin in a desire upon the part of a majority in the two Houses of Congress to impose undue burdens upon the people of particular States.

"I am unable to perceive that the performance of our duty should depend in any degree upon an inquiry as to the residence of the persons who are required by the statute to pay this income tax. If, under the bounty of the United States or the beneficient legislation of Congress or for any other reason, some parts of the country have outstripped other parts in population and wealth, that surely is no reason why people of the more favored States should not share in the burdens of government alike with the people of all the States of the Union. Is a given body of people in one corner of the United States, although owning vast properties from which uncounted millions are regularly derived, of more consequence in the eye of the Constitution and the judicial tribunals of the land than the like number of people in other parts of the country who do not enjoy the same prosperity?

A HAZARDOUS PRECEDENT.

"Are those in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the law-making power to mere prosperity and to particular sections of the country aware that they are provoking a contest which in some countries has swept away, in a tempest of frenzy and passion, existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order? Are they yet to learn that such arguments tends to arouse a conflict that may result in giving life, energy, and power as well to those in our midst who are eager to array section against section as to those, unhappily not few in number, who are without any proper idea of our free institutions and who have neither respect for the rights of property nor any conception of what is liberty regulated by law?"

Mr. Justice Harlan devoted some time then to the consideration of the proposition that because a part of the law was unconstitutional the remainder of it was invalid, and concluded:

"If the sections of the statute relating to tax upon incomes derived from other sources than rents and invested personal property, are to fall, because and only because those relating to rents and to income from invested personal property are invalid, let us see to what result such a rule would logically lead. There is no distinct, separate statute providing for a tax upon incomes. The income tax is prescribed in certain sections of a general statute, the object of which was to reduce taxation and provide a revenue for the government. The judgment just rendered defeats the purpose of Congress, by taking out of the revenue not less than thirty millions, and possibly fifty millions of dollars, expected to be raised from incomes. We know from the official journals of both houses of Congress that taxation would not have been reduced to the extent it was by the Wilson act, but for the belief that if the country had the benefit of revenue derived from a tax on incomes, that it could be safely done. We know, from official sources, that each House of Congress distinctly refused to strike out the provisions imposing a tax on incomes. In every possible way the two Houses of Congress indicated that it must be a part of any scheme for the reduction of taxation and for raising revenue for the support of the government, that, with certain exceptions, incomes arising from every kind of property and from every trade and calling should bear some of the burdens of the taxation imposed. If the court knows, or is justified in believing that Congress would not have provided an income tax which did not include a tax on incomes from real estate, we are more justified in believing that the Wilson act would not have become a law at all, without provision being made in it for an income tax. If, therefore, all the income tax sections of the Wilson act must fall because some of them are invalid, does not the judgment this day rendered furnish ground for the contention that the entire act falls when the court strikes from it all the income tax provisions, without which the act would never have been passed?

"But the court takes care to say that there is no question as to the validity of any part of the Wilson act, except those sections which provide for a tax on incomes. Thus something is saved for the support and maintenance of the government. It nevertheless results that those parts of the Wilson act which survive the new theory of the Constitution evolved by these cases, are those imposing burdens upon the great body of the American people who derive no rents from real estate, and who are not so fortunate as to own invested personal property, such as the bonds or stocks of mammoth corporations, which hold within their control almost the entire business of the country.

"Such a result is one to be deeply deplored—it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disaster to the country. The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision to-day is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless.

"I dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Our Financial System Causes a Suicide in Alamance County.

Cor. Progressive Farmer.

Daniel Huffman, living near Haw River, in Alamance county, and formerly a member of Ray Alliance, died on Sunday night of Easter from wounds inflicted by himself the Thursday previous. On that day Huffman took a friend with him to see a man who owed him a large sum of money, and make a collection. The man being a bankrupt could pay nothing, and gave Huffman to understand that it was doubtful if he ever paid him anything. Huffman had borrowed some money to meet obligations rather than push those who owed him. A friend to whom he owed a few hundred dollars was dunning him for it. Huffman, who was a very punctual man in all his transactions, remarked to his friend who accompanied him, that life under such circumstances was intolerable; that as much money as was due himself, and as much property as he owned he could not pay his debts; that he preferred death; that he would go home and kill himself, and invited his accompanying friend to return home with him and see him do it. On passing the home of Mr. Huffman's son, his friend got out of the buggy to apprise him of his father's intentions. Huffman kept on, and looking back called to his friend to come on. But before Huffman's son and his friend could come up with him he entered his house. Finding his wife in her room he locked her in, and entering his room he fired two pistol shots near the region of the heart, the balls passing immediately above it. He then seized his knife and cut a gash across his throat. Medical aid was called in, but the deceased told the doctors not to give him anything unless it was poison or something to kill him. A minister asked him if he might pray for him. His reply was: "You may pray for me to die."

Mr. Huffman is only one of the many victims of our wretched financial policy, and his blood must rest upon the head of those who brought it about and who are doing all they can to perpetrate it.

B. F. WHITE.

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2d. Each contestant must send in his or her list before June 15th, 1895.

3d. The list of words must be written in ink and signed by the contestant.

4th. Any English word found in the dictionary can be used if it is composed of the letters contained in the word Senator. No abbreviations nor names of persons or places.

5th. The same letter must not be used twice in the same word.

6th. Each contestant must be or become a subscriber to the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION for one year, and must send his or her dollar to pay for his subscription with his list of words.

7th. In case two or more prize winning lists contain the same number of words, the one that is first received will be given preference.

Every contestant whose list contains as many as ten correct words will receive a prize of some kind.

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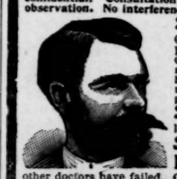

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